



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review [REDACTED] b3

11 February 1988

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11 February 1988

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Terrorism Review **b3**

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Terrorism Review

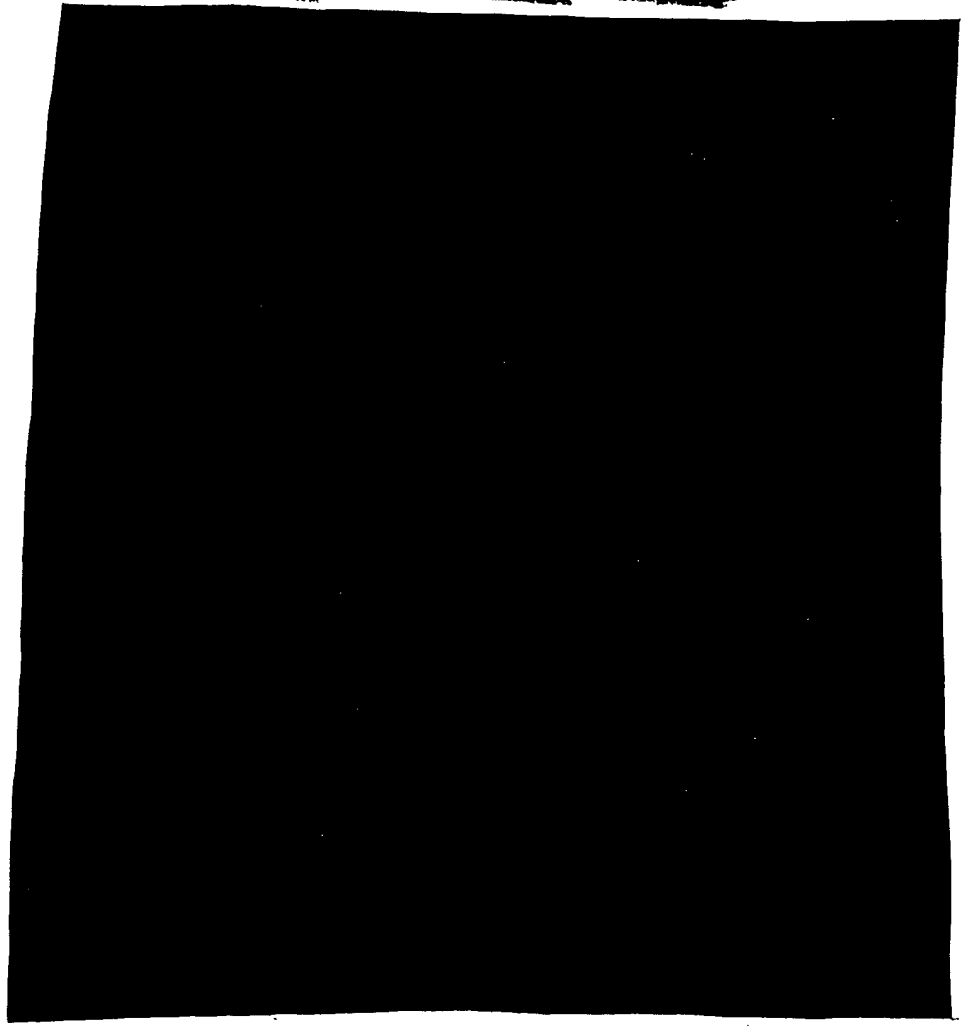
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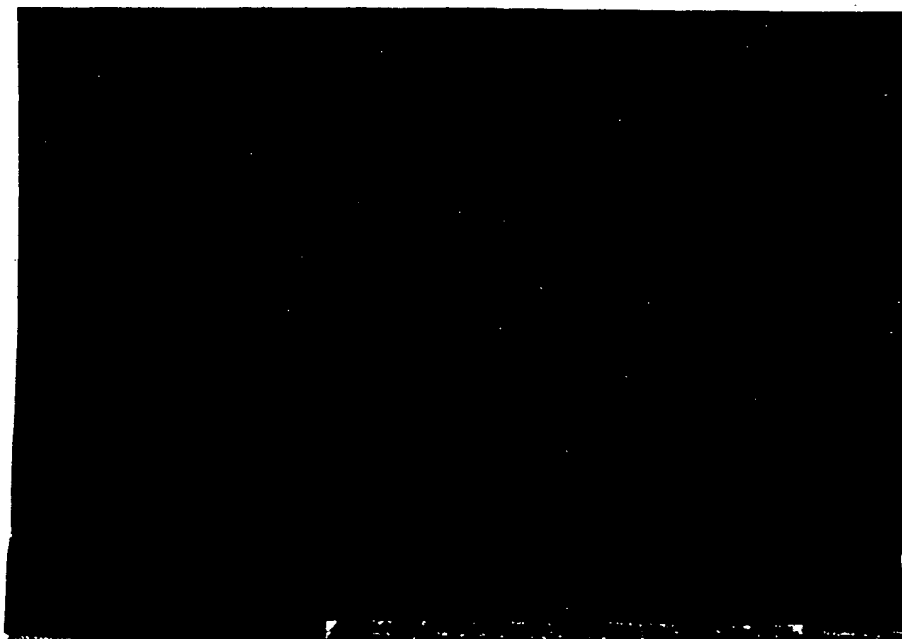
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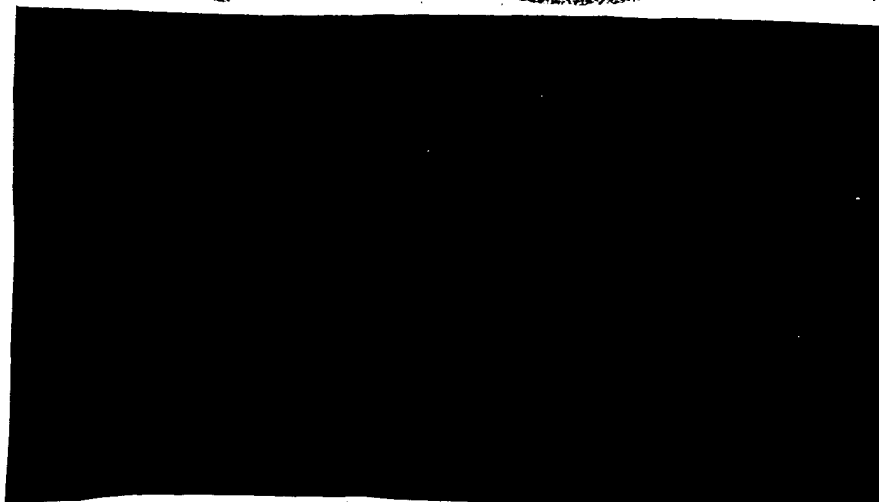
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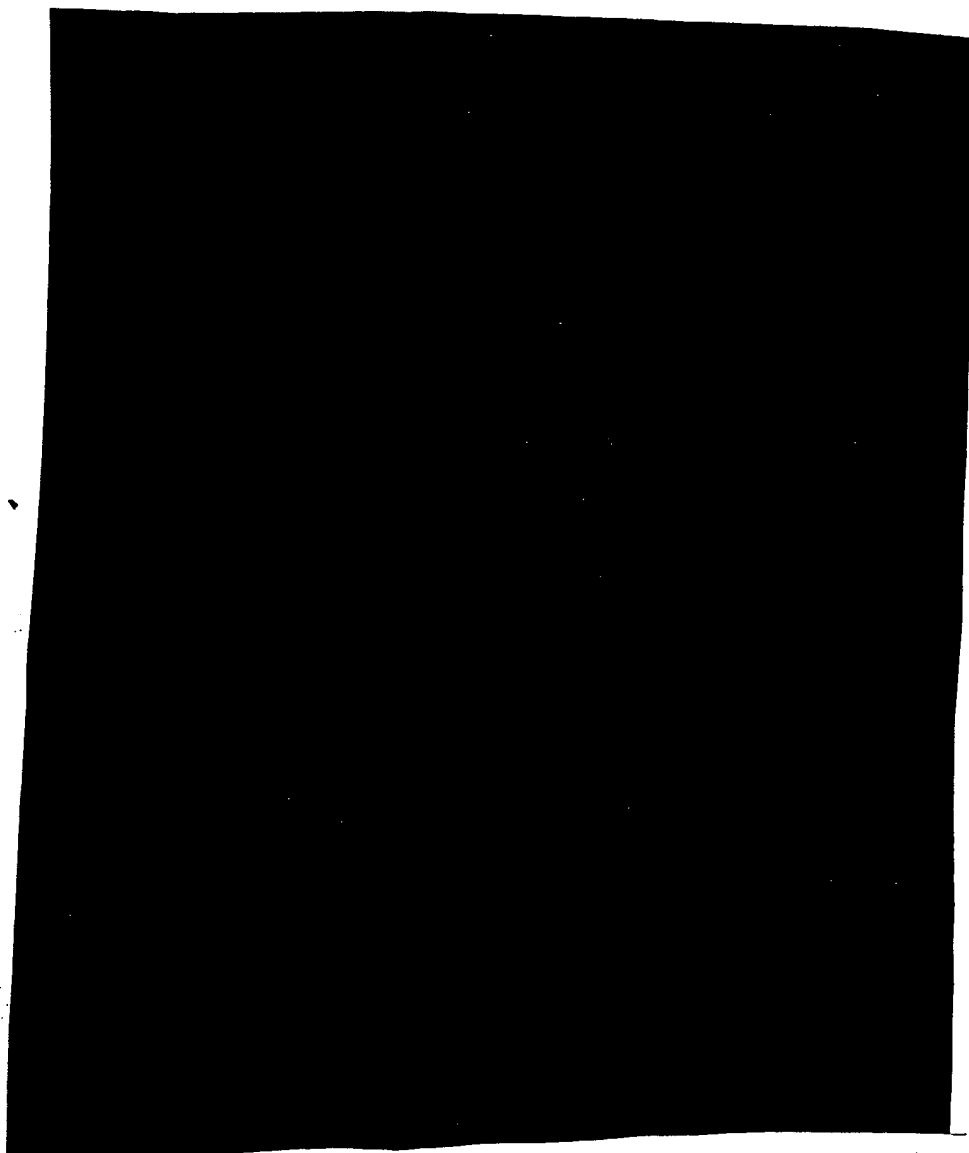
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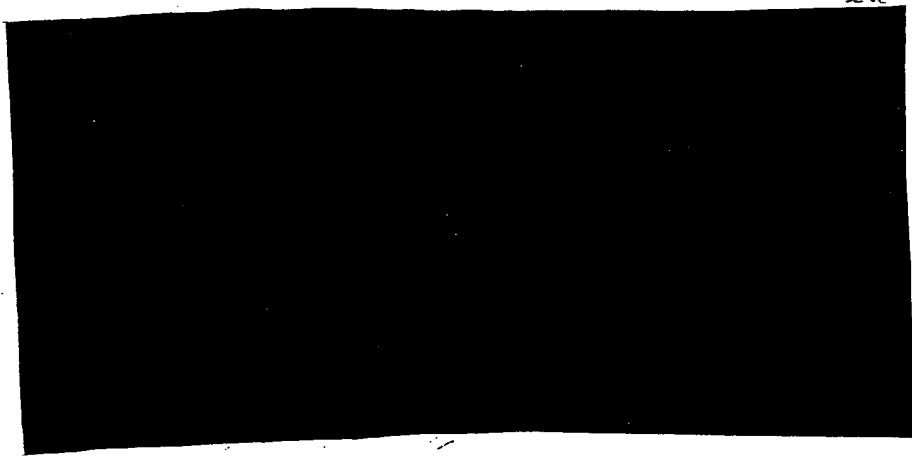


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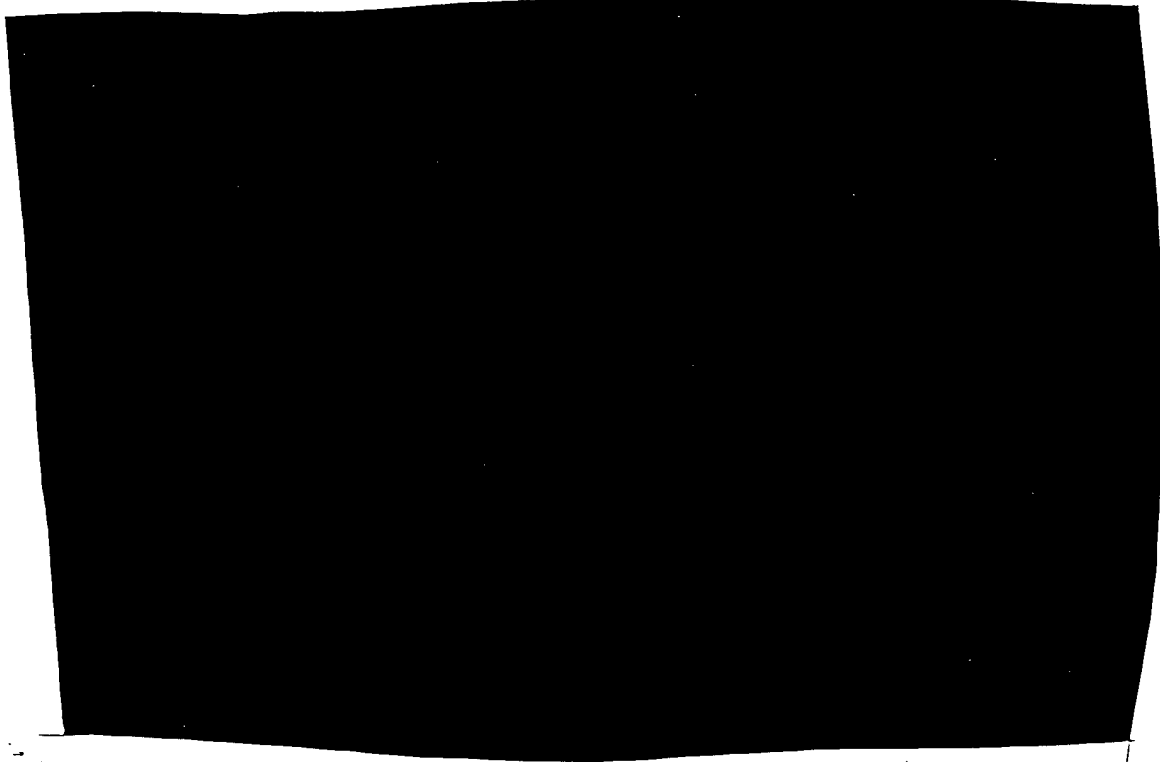
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Highlights 63

Significant Developments

Western Europe



Middle East

Lebanon

Another West German Kidnaped
Gunmen seized Rolf Schray, a dual West German and Lebanese national, on 27 January near his home in West Beirut. The following day an anonymous caller took credit for the kidnaping in the name of the Revolutionary Justice Organization (RJO)—a pro-Iranian group claiming to hold several Western hostages in Lebanon—but we question the claim's authenticity. Most previous RJO communiqués have been written and accompanied by the hostage's picture, but no picture of

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Schray has turned up. The RJO apparently released Roger Auque in late November 1987, although no claims were issued for him until the RJO released a statement saying that he and another French hostage—whose kidnaping RJO had claimed—would be released in 48 hours. ~~REDACTED~~

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We suspect that Hizballah security official Abd al-Hadi Hammadi kidnaped Schray to increase pressure on the West German Government to release his brother, TWA Flight 847 hijacker Muhammad Hammadi, who ~~REDACTED~~ was scheduled for a preliminary court hearing on charges related to the hijacking the day of Schray's kidnaping. Abd al-Hadi Hammadi may have believed he lost a valuable bargaining chip when he released another West German hostage, Alfred Schmidt, last October. If Hammadi is behind the kidnaping, he probably will resist pressure to release Schray and another West German, Rudolf Cordes, until he receives a guarantee from the West German Government that his brother will be freed. ~~REDACTED~~

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Latin America

Honduras

Violence Escalates

During mid-January 1988, unknown assailants shot a labor lawyer and killed two human rights activists who had testified in an inquiry by an international court into rights abuses by the Honduran military. Earlier in the month, a police official also slated to testify before the rights tribunal was shot to death, and a Honduran subversive group—the Cinchoneros—claimed credit, ~~REDACTED~~

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[REDACTED]

Elements of the Honduran military—particularly the national police and PROMITEC—have been engaged in an antisubversive campaign for more than a year. [REDACTED] During this campaign, the police force was accused of summary executions after killing six suspected leftists in three separate gun battles. In addition, [REDACTED] several persons with ties to subversive groups have sought asylum in foreign embassies. [REDACTED]

Culpability for the recent murders remains muddled, and individuals on both the left and the right might have carried out the attacks. Subversive groups eager to avenge the military's crackdown of last year could be responsible, but their capabilities appear to have eroded because of efforts by security forces. Although the military command is displeased with the human rights trial, it is unlikely to have approved the executions. [REDACTED]

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Chile

Terrorism on the Rise

January marked a sudden surge in terrorist activity in Chile, with a wave of anonymous bombings throughout the country. The largest and most active group, the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, claimed responsibility for burning government vehicles and sabotaging Santiago's powerlines. Front leaders, however, deny government charges that they masterminded an attack on an Army clinic in Valparaiso, alleging rightwing terrorists carried out the bombing to scare the Chilean public. [REDACTED] Finally, a small, Castroite group—the Movement of the Revolutionary Left—admitted to the bombing death of a senior police officer. [REDACTED]

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Terrorist activity is likely to intensify in the coming months as both leftwing and rightwing extremists try to influence the outcome of the single-candidate plebiscite later this year to determine whether President Pinochet remains in power. Leftist terrorists hope to demonstrate that only violence can oust Pinochet; rightwing extremists—often acting anonymously or attempting to implicate the left—aim at boosting the President's popularity with security-conscious Chileans by convincing them that he is the only alternative to chaos. [REDACTED]

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Colombia

Rebels Attack Oil Installations

National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas mounted their most damaging terrorist attacks on Colombia's major oil pipeline in mid-January, causing an estimated loss of \$18.5 million in export earnings. The 12 well-coordinated actions forced the state-owned oil company to suspend pumping for seven days and caused the spillage of more than 35,000 barrels of oil and 7 million cubic feet of natural

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gas. The group also destroyed an oil rig operated by British Petroleum—the first such incident in eastern Colombia, [REDACTED] resulting in \$13 million in damage. Guerrillas have struck the pipeline 51 times since 1985, spilling oil worth \$50 million, but this was the first attack since May 1987. [REDACTED]

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Although the government has stationed troops near the pipeline since last year and plans to institute air patrols, the increased sophistication demonstrated by the latest bombings raises considerable doubts about the government's ability to protect the 765-kilometer system [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the terrorists may reciprocate by carrying out additional bombings during the renegotiation of labor contracts later this year. [REDACTED]

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South/East Asia

Afghanistan

Bomb Blast Outside US Charge's Residence

On 31 January a small bomb exploded in a ditch outside the US Charge's house in Kabul. The bomb was placed on an infrequently used road, approximately 16 meters from the rear gate and 30 meters from the main entrance to the house. No injuries or damages resulted, and no group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] this incident could be interpreted as the first deliberate targeting of US property in Kabul. The placement of the explosive device suggests the perpetrator intended to intimidate the United States without causing casualties. In three similar incidents last year, the Afghan Ministry of State Security (WAD) appeared to target US interests in Pakistan. WAD has not been previously known to sponsor anti-US bombings on Afghan soil. [REDACTED]

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India

Rising Sikh Violence

The Indian Government is considering a new strategy in Punjab that would include talks with a hardline Sikh political party, as the security crackdown against Sikh extremists has failed to end the violence. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] India's Home Affairs Minister has said that the central government will hold talks with hardline politicians if their party declares that it is committed to Indian unity and if "peaceful conditions" return to Punjab. Indian Government officials reported more than 1,200 deaths in the state last year, about double the 1986 total, and [REDACTED] about 113 dead so far this year. [REDACTED]

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The mounting death toll underscores the high cost of New Delhi's tough security policy and the pressure it is under to meet Sikh grievances. While New Delhi had once counted on moderate Sikh politicians to help find a solution to the problem, most moderates have lost their influence since the government imposed direct rule in Punjab last spring. Prime Minister Gandhi probably hopes to make progress in Punjab before May, when parliament debates whether to extend direct rule in the state for another six months. [REDACTED]

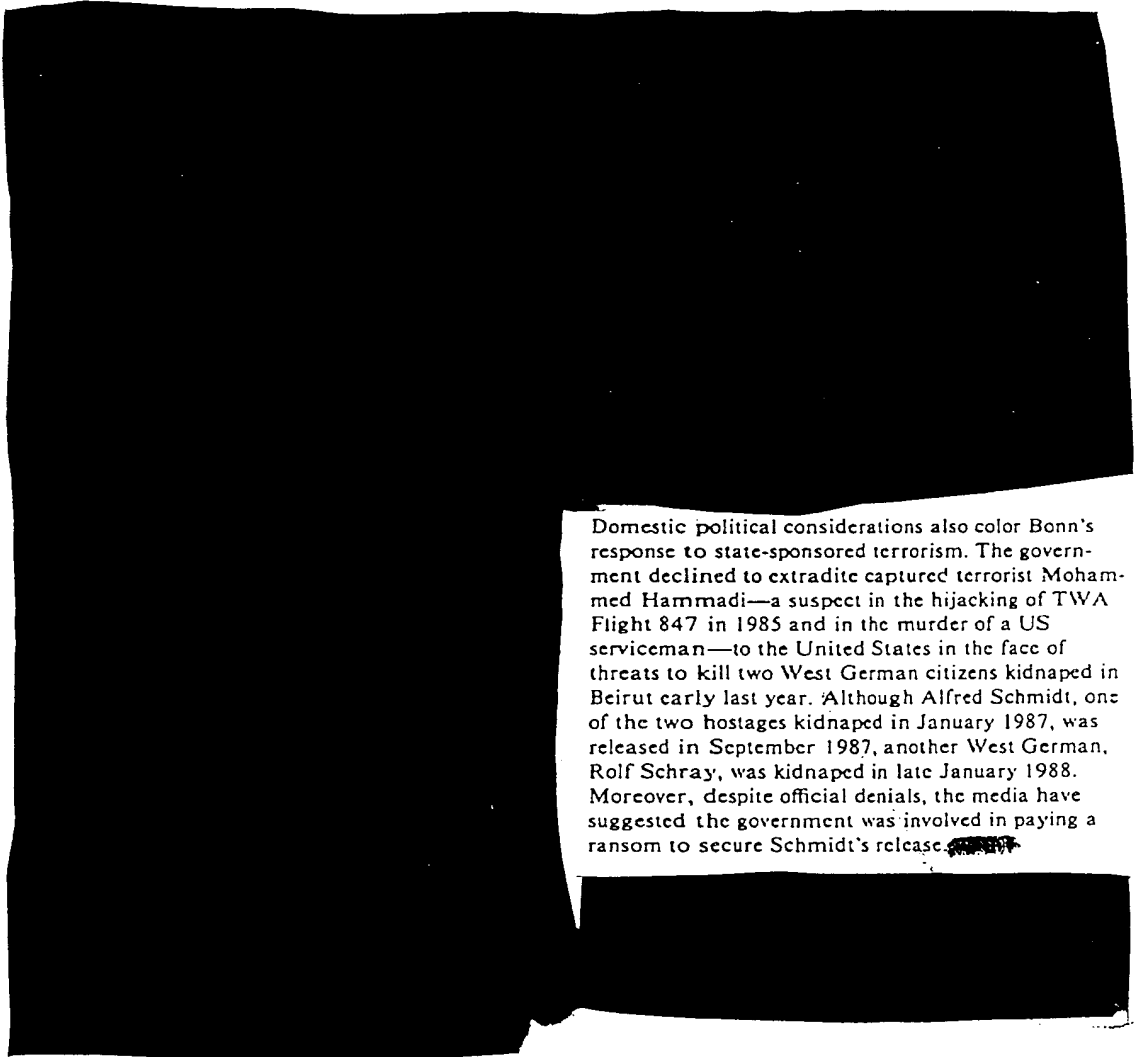
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Fighting Terrorism in
West Germany'

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Domestic political considerations also color Bonn's response to state-sponsored terrorism. The government declined to extradite captured terrorist Mohamed Hammadi—a suspect in the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 in 1985 and in the murder of a US serviceman—to the United States in the face of threats to kill two West German citizens kidnaped in Beirut early last year. Although Alfred Schmidt, one of the two hostages kidnaped in January 1987, was released in September 1987, another West German, Rolf Schray, was kidnaped in late January 1988. Moreover, despite official denials, the media have suggested the government was involved in paying a ransom to secure Schmidt's release.

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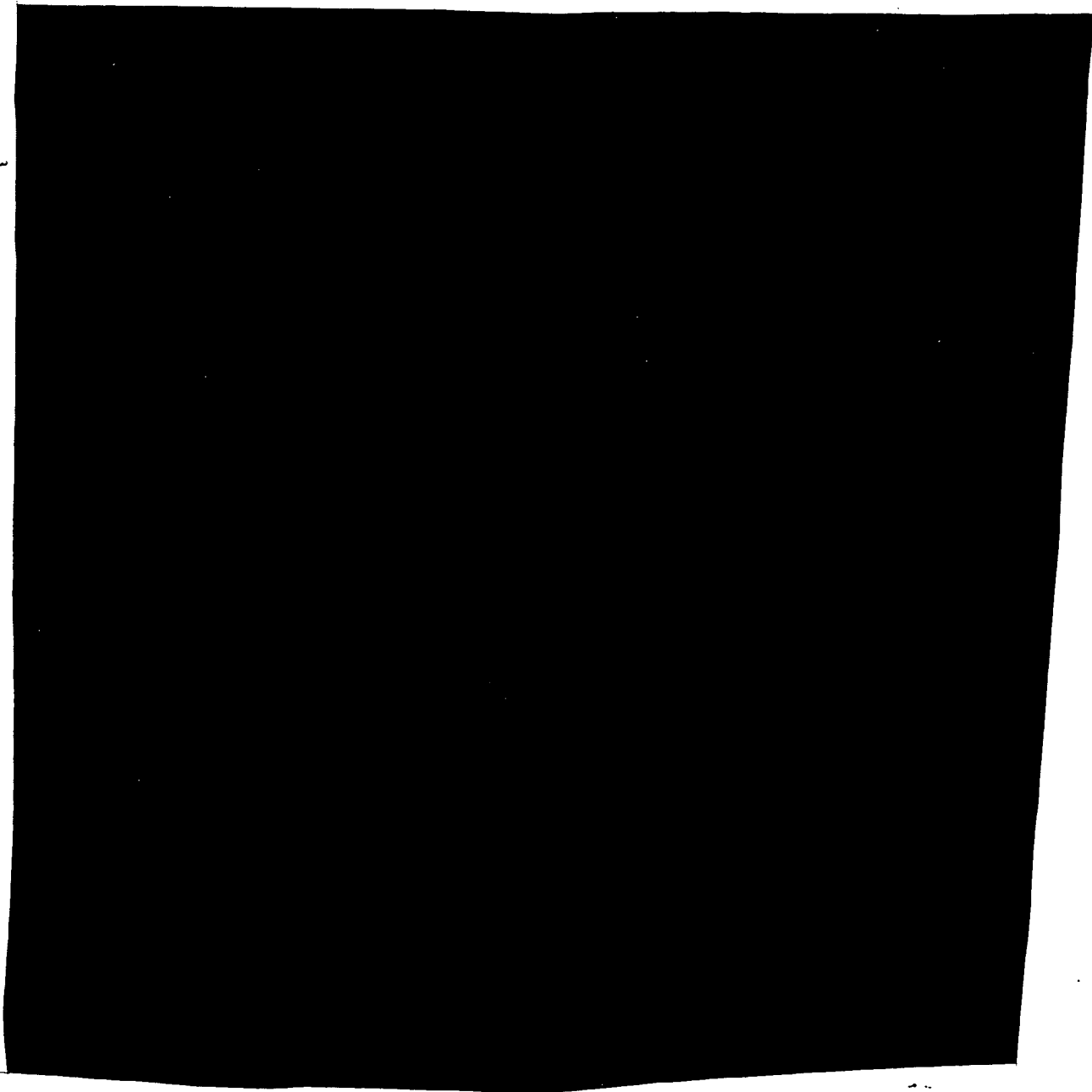
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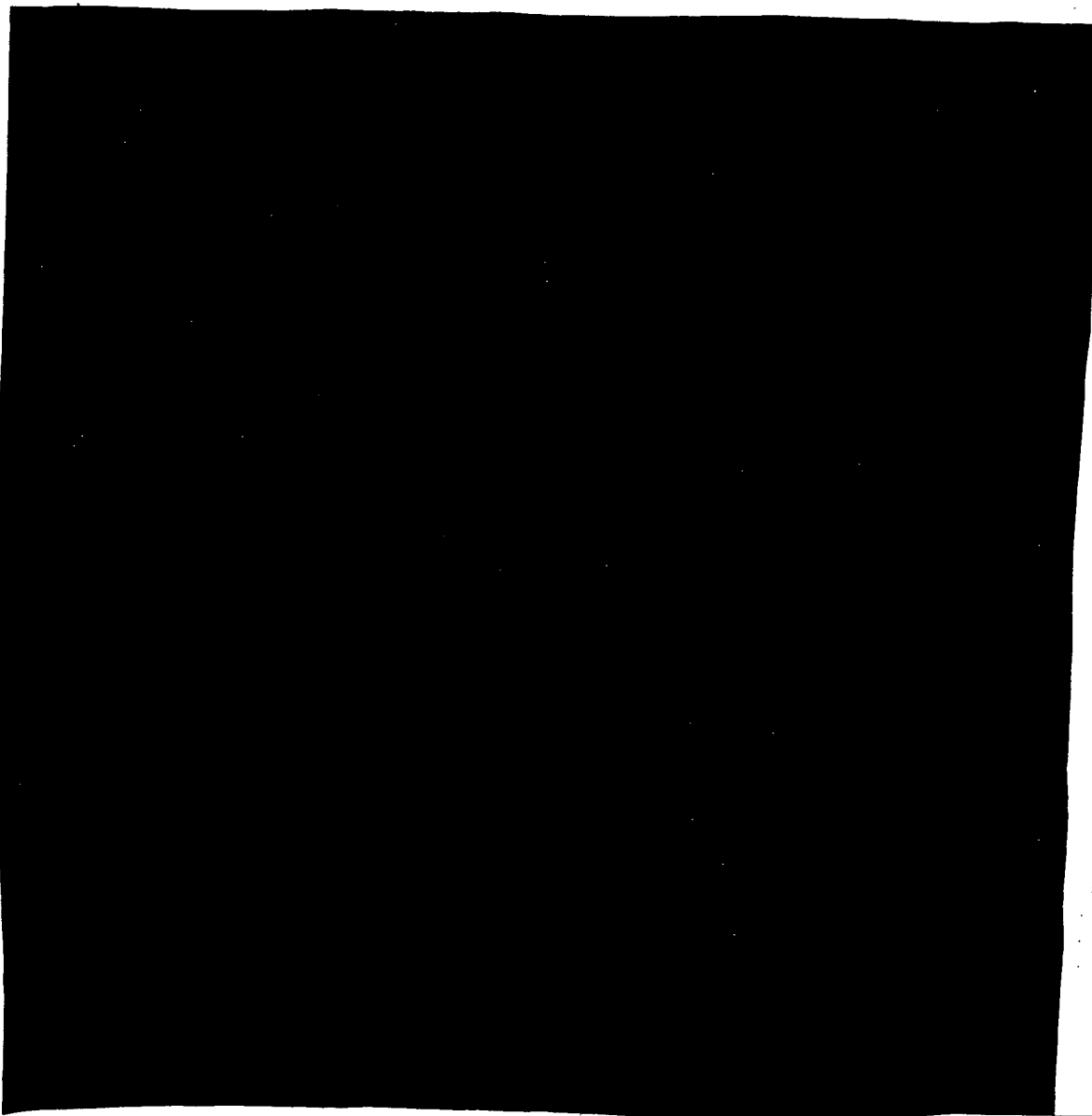
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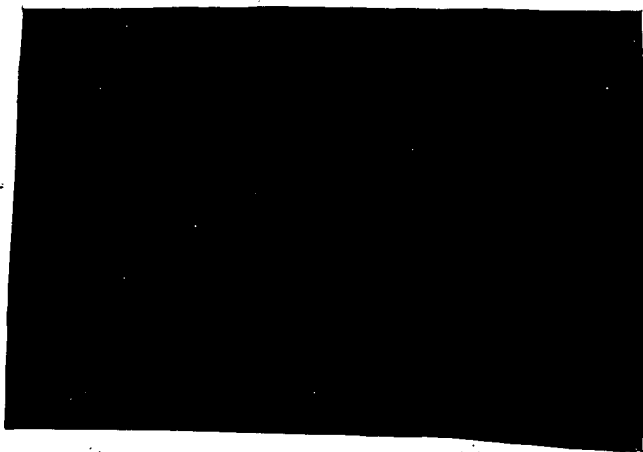


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International Terrorism: Asia in 1987

International terrorist attacks in Asia reached record levels in 1987 and pose serious threats in 1988. Until 1987, the level of international terrorist incidents in Asia was low, and only a few isolated incidents, such as the 1983 Rangoon bombing by North Korea and the 1985 downing of an Air India jetliner by radical Sikhs, made any lasting impression on world opinion.

The number of incidents in Asia swelled from 77 in 1986 to 173 last year. The increase in Pakistan—from 47 incidents in 1986 to 140 last year—was the single largest factor in driving up worldwide incidents to a record level of 832. Several other disturbing developments do not bode well for a return to lower levels of international terrorism in the region, including:

- The apparent resurgence of the Japanese Red Army (JRA), one of the most feared terrorist groups, after nearly 10 years' dormancy.
- The bombing of an airline by North Korea, which killed more people than any attack worldwide in the previous two years.
- The targeting of American citizens for assassination by Philippine Communist guerrillas and the likelihood that more such attacks will occur this year.
- Simmering violence in India's Punjab and in Sri Lanka—unresolved conflicts that have led in the past to attacks abroad and to the targeting of foreigners.

Pakistan

Nearly all the international terrorist attacks in Pakistan last year were bombings directed against Afghan refugees and Pakistani civilians in a campaign waged by the Afghan intelligence service WAD, which is controlled by the Soviet KGB. The 128 attacks WAD conducted in 1987 represent a higher figure than [redacted] attribute to any state sponsor (including Iran and Libya) in any one year.

About one international terrorist attack out of every six worldwide occurred in Pakistan last year, and casualty figures from these attacks were disproportionately high. Afghan regime-sponsored attacks caused about half of all deaths and injuries recorded worldwide; casualties and attacks declined in most other regions. In both percentage and absolute numbers—234 dead and 1,184 wounded—these attacks caused greater bloodshed than those of any group or sponsoring country in a single year since we began keeping records in 1968.

Begun in 1985 as part of a WAD campaign against Afghan resistance groups and refugees along the border areas in Pakistan, the attacks have continued to spread. In 1986 these attacks—almost exclusively bombings—began to target Pakistani citizens as well, as Kabul expanded the campaign to persuade Islamabad to limit support for the insurgents. In 1987 WAD-sponsored bombings spread to cities outside the border areas—Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Karachi. Increased bombings in more densely populated areas meant higher casualties. The high point of the 1987 bombing campaign occurred in July, when two car bombs went off in a crowded Karachi market, killing more than 70 persons and wounding more than 200 others. More bombings occurred in large cities during the rest of the year, but on a much smaller scale.

Only a small fraction of the WAD attacks appeared to be directed against other than Afghan and Pakistani citizens. Fewer than a half dozen bombings are believed to have been directed against US interests in Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Karachi between December 1986 and December 1987. No US citizens were harmed, and there was no damage to US

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b3 facilities. To date, the WAD campaign has not systematically targeted non-Afghan foreigners, but the risks will increase if the campaign is sustained at a high level in 1988. [REDACTED] b1, b3

A few attacks by Iranian agents or by local supporters of the Khomeini regime added to the level of international terrorism in Pakistan last year. Exiled opponents of Tehran and anti-Khomeini Pakistani religious and political figures were targeted for assassination. In early July, Iranian agents attacked regime opponents in four houses in Karachi with automatic weapons and rocket launchers and also attacked dissidents in Quetta. Some of the attackers were arrested, and the exposure of Tehran's role may have crimped its plans for the rest of the year: very few attacks took place following the arrests. In the wake of the deaths of Iranian rioters in Mecca on 31 July, Tehran vowed vengeance against Saudi and US interests. Although suspected Iranians surveilled US diplomatic facilities in Pakistan in August, no attacks occurred. Should a clash occur between US and Iranian forces in the Persian Gulf, Iran might well turn to neighboring Pakistan as a venue for terrorist attacks against US targets. [REDACTED] b3

b3 The trial of five members of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO) for the attempted hijacking of a Pan Am airliner in 1986 began in July 1987 in Karachi. The on-again, off-again proceedings have not yet concluded, and concern remains that the ANO may conduct retaliatory attacks against US or Pakistani interests. [REDACTED] b3

The Philippines

b3/b3 The Philippines grew more dangerous for US citizens in 1987. Although seven Americans were killed in international attacks worldwide during 1987, only four were deliberately targeted, including three active and retired US servicemen murdered by Philippine insurgents near Clark Airbase in October. [REDACTED] b3 b1, b3

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The Resurgent JRA

b3 The Japanese Red Army (JRA) may also pose a threat to the Seoul Olympics. Dying 1987, the JRA—dormant since 1977—appeared to have returned to international terrorism in a systematic way, first in Europe and, by the end of the year, in Asia. Although the group has not claimed responsibility for any terrorist act in the last nine years, [redacted] the JRA leadership sanctioned rocket and car-bomb attacks in Jakarta and some low-level bombings in Beirut in 1986 by a group calling itself the "Anti-Imperialist International Brigade." In 1987 this group became the single most active threat to US diplomatic facilities when it conducted two mortar attacks on the US Embassy in Madrid in February and April, attempted three other attacks there in May, and in June launched simultaneous mortar and car-bomb attacks against the US and UK Embassies in Rome. [redacted]

b3 By the end of 1987, the group was apparently preparing for operations in East Asia. On 21 November, Japanese police arrested Osamu Maruoka, one of the top leaders of the JRA, at Tokyo airport. According to his travel documents, he had been in and out of Japan several times in 1987 and had also visited Hong Kong and the Philippines. The large amount of money he was carrying suggests he may have been setting up or servicing JRA cells in Asia. [redacted]

b3 b7 Maruoka met with other JRA members and with members of the NPA in the Philippines; [redacted] an unsolved bombing of a Japanese hotel in Manila in October may have been the work of a JRA cell. Maruoka also had a ticket for a 7 December flight to Seoul, which suggests that the JRA planned to stage attacks before the 16 December election there and changed plans after his arrest, or that he was setting up a cell to become active before or during the Olympics. Even before his arrest, however, South Korean authorities considered a resurgent JRA would be the most serious threat to the Games. [redacted] b3

The Sikhs

Sikh terrorism in 1987 was generally confined to domestic attacks within India. The year saw no Sikh spectaculars such as the assassination of Indira Gandhi in 1984, the bombing of an Air India jetliner in 1985, or the plot to bomb an airliner a year later. Sikh

terrorism within India intensified as gunmen continued to prey upon government officials, Hindu civilians, and moderate Sikhs. [redacted] b3

Outside India, Sikh radicals sought control of temples (and the funds they produce) in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Most Sikh terrorists abroad come from small cells built around charismatic leaders. Such terrorists seem to operate on the fringes of more "respectable" radical groups; the timing of their actions indicates they are prompted to plotting by trigger events within India—such as takeovers of the Golden Temple or Mrs. Gandhi's assassination—or the visits of prominent Indian figures. Some plots have coalesced around visits to the United States and Canada by Rajiv Gandhi and some central and state cabinet ministers. The level of Sikh terrorism abroad will continue to be influenced primarily by events within India and by the general level of Sikh dissatisfaction with New Delhi's policies in Punjab. [redacted] b3

Sri Lanka

Terrorism in Sri Lanka continued the pattern of the last several years—domestic attacks growing out of the Tamil insurgency—but the nature of most attacks changed after the Indian-brokered peace agreement in July. New Delhi now has at least 40,000 troops in Sri Lanka trying to disarm the guerrilla groups and control the northern and eastern regions. At year's end neither goal had been attained, and the Tamils shifted their attacks from Sri Lankan Government and military targets and Sinhalese civilians to the Indian peacekeeping force. [redacted] b1, b3

[redacted] were also concerned about terrorist attacks by a radical Sinhalese Marxist group—the outlawed Marxist Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP). This group, which formed in the late 1960s, staged a nearly successful insurrection in 1971 but became less active after it was outlawed. It renewed its activities in 1987, kidnaping and assassinating Sri Lankan Government officials, [redacted] b1 b3

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b3 attacking police and military posts, and instigating campus demonstrations. The JVP probably was also responsible for an assassination attempt against President Jayewardene during a Cabinet meeting in August and the assassinations in December of the President's nephew and the senior police official charged with eradicating the group. Although the group has not conducted attacks overseas or targeted foreigners in this new round of attacks, it did set off explosives outside the US Embassy during the 1971 revolt.

Outlook

b3 Along with the threat to Americans in the Philippines, WAD attacks in Pakistan and possible Iranian-sponsored attacks in Pakistan represent the greatest terrorist threats to US interests in Asia in 1988. Over the next year, attacks will primarily be used to pressure Pakistan to soften its position on an Afghanistan settlement. Pakistan also remains one of the likeliest venues for Iranian-sponsored attacks on US interests, should the level of conflict between Washington and Tehran increase in the Persian Gulf.

Situations elsewhere in Asia make it probable that international terrorism in the region will continue to have increased impact for 1988:

- The multitude of US targets in the Philippines and the motivation and opportunities of the NPA make it likely that more American personnel and possibly American companies will be attacked there.

- The return of the JRA, with its recent history of anti-US attacks and its capability to target the Seoul Olympics, make it the most important international group to watch in Asia this year.
 - The threat posed by North Korea to the Olympics and to the stability of the peninsula could make Seoul in September a lightning rod for international terrorism in the region in 1988. In some respects, the massive security effort the games will engender means that terrorism will have had a significant impact even before the competition begins.
 - Finally, the unresolved Sikh and Tamil insurgencies could once more lead to attacks abroad or to targeting of foreigners. New Delhi will face a difficult year even if the insurgents confine themselves to traditional domestic targets.
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**Latin American Terrorism
in 1987**

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There were 100 international terrorist incidents in Latin America during 1987, down from 160 in 1986. All of these attacks were carried out by indigenous national groups. As in the past two years, Peru, Colombia, and Chile had the greatest number of international terrorist incidents, with 70 attacks occurring in these three countries alone. US diplomatic facilities and business interests were high on the target lists of Latin American terrorists. Nearly three-fourths of the 100 attacks on international targets were directed against US persons or institutions.

Peru

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Attacks against international targets in Peru dropped from 59 in 1986 to 39 in 1987, despite the fact that attacks against domestic targets rose from 479 in 1986 to 484 in 1987. Twenty-three of the international incidents were directed against US businesses and diplomatic personnel. Improved security precautions taken by foreigners living and working in the country probably contributed to the decline.

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Sendero Luminoso (SL), a radical, leftist terrorist and insurgent group—composed mainly of Andean Indians, continued to grow in strength, expand into new areas of Peru's interior, and increase its urban terrorist activity during 1987. In addition to bombings and arson attacks, in 1987 for the first time the group is known to have carried out premeditated assassination attempts against foreign businessmen and diplomatic officials. The targeting of foreigners appears to have been a part of SL's strategy to attract attention to its campaign and consolidate its urban apparatus in Lima. The group attempted to assassinate the manager of the Bank of Tokyo in Lima early in the year, wounding the banker and his driver. SL also bombed the Bank of London office, critically injuring four persons. In August, SL shot the chauffeur of the Ambassador of South Korea in Lima.

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Since the group's decision in 1980 to embark on an armed struggle against the Peruvian Government, SL has cost the country millions of dollars annually by disrupting transport, frightening away tourists, discouraging foreign and domestic investment, and draining government coffers with counter-insurgency costs. In addition to its urban activity, it terrorized and murdered hundreds of peasants and village officials in 1987, accusing them of collaborating with the Peruvian Government.

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[REDACTED] Unlike the SL, the MRTA is not a large insurgency. It is a small, urban-based guerrilla organization that for the most part has directed its operations against foreign, especially US, targets in Lima. It continued in 1987 to carry out most of its attacks on holidays or at night, when the chance of injuries or deaths would be slight. Nevertheless, the possibility of incidental death to foreigners, and especially to Americans, is ever present. In an unusual departure from its urban activities, the MRTA temporarily occupied several towns in the coca-producing interior of Peru in a successful effort to grab media attention and embarrass the Peruvian Government.

Colombia

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International terrorist incidents in Colombia declined from 50 in 1986 to 19 in 1987. Nearly all of the 49 attacks last year were directed at multinational oil companies—most with US affiliation. All but one of these attacks were carried out by the National Liberation Army (ELN), one of Colombia's four major insurgency groups. The decline in attacks on international targets probably was attributable to an increased focus by Colombia's guerrillas on developing closer ties among the major groups and giving more attention to political agitation.

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b3 Since 1988 began, the ELN has proved that the decline in attacks on oil companies was only temporary. By mid-January the group had carried out 12 well-coordinated attacks on oil facilities and had caused an estimated \$18.5 million loss in export earnings. [REDACTED]

Colombia's main guerrilla organizations, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the largest of the rebel groups, publicly announced a new alliance in 1987. Since its creation in October, the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator has provided a unified political front organization for the guerrillas as well as an opportunity for the groups to cooperate in joint terrorist attacks.

[REDACTED]

b3 The new alliance—which includes FARC, ELN, the People's Liberation Army, M-19, the Quintin Lame Command, and the Revolutionary Worker's Party—may increase the risk of terrorist actions against US personnel and interests in Colombia.

Chile

b3 There were 180 domestic terrorist attacks in Chile during 1987. Most of these attacks were bombings carried out by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR). Although this figure represents a reduction of terrorist attacks for a second straight year, this year's decline seems to have been a temporary lull in action—probably brought about by a combination of intensified police and security service measures, following the nearly successful attack on President Augusto Pinochet in September 1986, and by the FPMR's desire to lie low. This lull appears to have ended in June 1987. Of the 180 attacks, 147 occurred during the second half of 1987. Attacks on police stations and patrol vehicles nearly doubled over 1986. The FPMR also kidnaped a Chilean Army colonel in September 1987 and held him for three months before releasing him unharmed in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The success of this action in attracting media attention may prompt the FPMR to carry out other kidnaping attempts. [REDACTED]

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There were 13 attacks on international targets in Chile during 1987. Among those were eight firebombings of Mormon churches and a Molotov cocktail thrown at the US Consulate in Santiago. Mormon churches in several countries of Latin America have come under attack, with 20 bombings in 1987 alone. Some radical groups accuse the churches of being extensions of the US presence in the region. [REDACTED] b3

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic had the fourth-largest number of international terrorist incidents in Latin America during 1987. During a three-day period in late April, terrorists bombed eight Mormon churches on the island—some simultaneously. An unidentified caller to a local newspaper claimed the attacks were carried out by the Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade in commemoration of the anniversary of the 1965 US military intervention in the Dominican Republic. [REDACTED] b3

Honduras

Five US servicemen and one US civilian contractor were injured in a bomb explosion at a Chinese restaurant in Comayagua in August 1987. The restaurant was known to be frequented by US soldiers stationed at nearby Palmerola Airbase. It is unclear whether the man identified as having placed the bomb was acting on his own or on behalf of an organization. He recently had been fired from a local school for making threats against Americans and against a member of a school union. Despite this attack, the overall threat to US personnel there still is considered low. [REDACTED] b3

Outlook

We believe that domestic terrorism will rise in 1988 in Chile, Colombia, and Peru, further increasing the possibility of attacks on US and other international targets there. Government anti-insurgency and anti-terrorist programs in Peru and Colombia thus far have been ineffective. The number of domestic terrorist attacks in Chile during January 1988 already has shown a marked increase over previous months. These

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b3 attacks are likely to intensify in the coming months as leftwing and rightwing extremists try to influence the outcome of the single-candidate plebiscite later this year; both have targeted US interests in Chile in the past. [REDACTED]

b3 Since early January 1988, ELN guerrillas in Colombia have crippled oil production at the nation's main oilfield. [REDACTED] These attacks have affected domestic, US, and other foreign oil companies operating in the region and have caused about \$30 million in damage. On 6 February 1988, a powerful car bomb exploded outside the office of Occidental Petroleum, injuring more than a dozen Colombians. Attacks on Colombia's oil industry most likely will continue to put US companies there at risk. In addition, drug traffickers appear determined to counter Colombian and US antidrug efforts with retaliatory attacks. In late January, drug traffickers kidnaped and killed Colombia's Attorney General and threatened to kill US diplomats. [REDACTED]

b3 Unlike other countries in Latin America, Peru did not experience a decrease in domestic terrorism during 1987, and since the beginning of 1988 SL attacks on persons cooperating with the government in the countryside appear to have increased. If SL continues to target foreigners for assassination, as it did for the first time in 1987, attacks on international targets might be not only more frequent but also more lethal. [REDACTED]

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**Colombia: Drug Violence
Spiralling**

Recent violence in Colombia has raised the struggle between the government and drug traffickers to a new plane and may involve increased risks for US personnel. Narcotics interests, which now hold the upper hand because of their powers of intimidation, fear an intensified campaign against them by Bogota and Washington. The traffickers may try to forestall such a campaign with additional shows of force, perhaps including attacks against US personnel in Colombia or abroad.

The power of the traffickers and the frailty of Colombia's judicial system were again demonstrated by the release from jail of drug kingpin Jorge Ochoa, who had been fighting extradition to the United States.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A car bomb that wounded Escobar slightly and killed two of his associates two weeks after Ochoa's release has rattled the traffickers.

[REDACTED]

President Barco planned to invoke new state-of-siege powers to counter the growing strength of narcotics interests appear to have added to the traffickers' disquiet.

Traffickers Raise the Stakes

The murder of Colombian Attorney General Hoyos Jimenez in late January underscored the traffickers' longstanding tactic of responding violently to threats against their operations. The victim had been an outspoken advocate of the extradition process. A group calling itself the "Extraditables" claimed credit for the assassination, as it has done following numerous past attacks on government and media notables who opposed the traffickers.

Chronology of Recent Events

21 November 1987 Drug kingpin Jorge Ochoa arrested in Colombia on charge of smuggling fighting bulls into the country.

30 December 1987 Ochoa freed; huge bribes paved way for release.

13 January 1988 Car bomb explodes outside residence of drug kingpin Pablo Escobar in Medellin.

22 January 1988 government plans to invoke state-of-siege powers to fight traffickers.

25 January 1988 Colombian Attorney General Hoyos Jimenez assassinated in Medellin.

27 January 1988 President Barco invokes a series of new emergency powers under a state of siege.

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Plight of the Government

Increasing drug-related violence and growing insurgent activity have intensified domestic and foreign pressure on Barco to reverse the deteriorating security situation. His recent invocation of a limited state of siege to strengthen the judicial and security systems is an attempt to regain the initiative. The actions taken so far, however, do not include extradition and probably will not alter the view of many Colombians—

who believe the government is losing the war with the drug kingpins and the insurgents.

Barco's recent pledge to overhaul the judicial system also seems unrealistic, particularly in light of the drug industry's success in manipulating—through corruption and intimidation—even the highest judicial officials. Similarly, the power of narcotics interests is likely to hamper any effort by Barco to revive the extradition issue. This course of action may become increasingly unpopular in Colombia, where the media already have linked US pressure for extradition to the killing of the Attorney General.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1987-88

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

3 December

Pakistan: Small bomb explodes at Shelter International compound in Nasir Bagh refugee camp near Peshawar, causing minor damage but no casualties. Although no group has claimed responsibility, the Afghan secret police (WAD) is suspected.

9 December

Bangladesh: Unidentified assailants toss several bombs at car of Minister of Textiles in Dhaka, injuring the minister and a passenger. The current wave of violence is part of the effort to overthrow the Ershad government.

10 December

Chile: Three armed terrorists hurl incendiary bombs at offices of El Mercurio in Valparaiso. One policeman was injured and damage was slight. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

Chile: Unknown persons attack police station in Santiago with submachineguns and rockets. Three policemen and two civilians were injured. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

12 December

El Salvador: Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) terrorists kill seven farmers at a coffee ranch in Usulután Department. The assailants, after trapping the workers in a storage building with machinegun fire, used gasoline torches to ignite the building.

14 December

Chile: Bombs damage railroad truck near Talca and powerlines in the Pílarco sector of Santiago. No group has claimed responsibility for these attacks.

Peru: Members of Sendero Luminoso (SL) assassinate president of development corporation in the city of Piura. The victim was a member of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA).

El Salvador: FMLN terrorists kill the administrator of an estate in Morazan Department. The guerrillas also destroyed some buildings and vehicles during the attack.

Colombia: Assailants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) assassinate civic leader in the Casanare Department.

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15 December

India: Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan militants kill family of four in Varana Village, Punjab, whom they suspected of collaboration with police. The group sent warning notes to the family before the executions.

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India: In separate incidents, police discover bodies of a policeman's brother, a Sikh youth, and a mechanic. Sikh extremists are suspected.

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16 December

Philippines: Unidentified gunmen kidnap town official and three opposition candidates while they were canvassing votes in Piddig. NPA members are suspected.

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17 December

Colombia: FARC guerrillas attack police station in Caqueta Department, wounding two soldiers and two civilians. Three members of the FARC were killed during the attack.

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20 December

Bangladesh: Bomb explodes in Khulna, killing two persons. This incident is another in a series intended to drive President Ershad out of office.

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21 December

Pakistan: Fake explosive device is found in auditorium of United States Information Service (USIS) building in Lahore. A bomb squad removed the device and searched the auditorium for other explosives. The device was found before the screening of a film about Afghanistan.

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South Korea: University students attack USIS installations in Kwanju. Students threw Molotov cocktails at the Cultural Center, causing minor damage but no casualties. In another incident, police apprehended a student while he and two others were attempting to throw Molotov cocktails at the residence of the US public affairs officer. The incidents were the first against US targets since the presidential election on 16 December.

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21-22 December

Bangladesh: Bombings occur in Dhaka, and security forces find 25 explosive devices and arrest two individuals in raids in the city. The current wave of violence is part of the effort to overthrow the Ershad government.

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22 December

Pakistan: Railway workers discover 30-kilogram bomb on rail line near Peshawar railroad station. The intended target was probably the Khyber mail train from Rawalpindi. Major damage and casualties would have resulted if the bomb had detonated. WAD is believed responsible.

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23 December

Singapore: Security guard discovers explosive device outside American International Assurance Building. An explosion occurred outside the building on 9 November. No group has claimed responsibility.

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Sri Lanka: Unidentified gunmen shoot and kill chairman of United National Party, his driver, and two bodyguards in Colombo. Although no group has claimed credit for the attack, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna is believed responsible.

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24 December

Pakistan: Special court concerned with terrorism sentences WAD agent to 76 terms of life imprisonment—totaling 1,900 years—for four bombings he carried out in Peshawar. Two attacks, at a bazaar and a bus stand, involved casualties; seven persons were killed and 76 were injured.

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25 December

India: Sikh extremists torture and kill a member of the committee responsible for maintaining Sikh temples, and severely injure two others in the Golden Temple at Amritsar. The temple is being used as a refuge for Sikh terrorists and as an ammunition storage site.

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27 December

Colombia: Members of the FARC shoot and kill four policemen during Christmas celebrations in northern Meta Department. Two civilians were also killed during the attack.

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Peru: Large bomb explodes in park in the Miraflores district of Lima, injuring one person and causing minor damage to nearby buildings. No group has claimed responsibility, but the bombing is being attributed to the SL.

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Peru: SL terrorists assassinate 12 civilian patrolmen and kidnap 10 others in four villages located in Ayacucho Province.

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28 December

Peru: Suspected SL members attack police outpost in Upper Huallaga Valley, injuring several guards and destroying a guard booth. The perpetrators took two weapons and one grenade launcher during the attack.

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Peru: Members of SL attack village of Cayumba, killing a six-year-old and injuring several civilians. The terrorists harassed residents of the village for providing assistance to police in that area.

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Peru: SL terrorists ambush pickup truck carrying four Peruvian police officers and a driver. The assailants killed one officer and the driver and injured another officer during the assault.

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29 December

India: Six armed assailants fire indiscriminately at civilians in Deri Village, killing four persons and seriously injuring one. The attackers escaped, and no group has claimed responsibility.

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31 December

Mozambique: Suspected members of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement use mine to derail train in Maputo Province and attack passengers with firearms and incendiary devices. Twenty-two persons were killed, and 70 were injured.

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Peru: SL blacks out Lima and eight other departments on New Year's Eve, leaving the capital without power for several days.

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Sri Lanka: Bomb explodes during late evening religious procession in Kandy, killing two persons and injuring about 60. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

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January

Iran: Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps members are reportedly being trained as pilots, flight attendants, and security guards to ensure security on Iran Air international flights. Iranian dissidents have attempted skyjackings in the past.

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Poland: Polish Government expels Palestinian businessman reportedly linked to Abu Nidal organization. The Poles acted on information received from "outside sources."

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3 January

Philippines: Bomb explodes in courtyard of police station in Manila, injuring the son of a police officer. No one has claimed responsibility for the blast.

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4 January

India: Two armed assailants kill Congress-I Party vice president and a companion in front of residence in the Punjab. The attackers fled on a motorcycle, and no group has claimed responsibility.

b3

Philippines: Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) members ambush truck carrying workers in Mindanao, killing two persons and wounding two. The incident may be the beginning of a new MNLF terrorist campaign.

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5 January

Honduras: Four assailants kill inspector from the Department of National Investigations as he boarded bus in Tegucigalpa. The MPL Cinchonero guerrillas group has claimed responsibility.

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Lebanon: Three missiles are fired from Lebanon to the Qiryat Shemona settlement in northern Israel. No damage was reported.

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6 January

Chile: Bomb explodes in Linares at townhall. There were no casualties and no claim of responsibility.

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8 January

India: Security forces capture 11 Gurkha National Liberation Front members and find bombs and other explosive material during raid on hideout in Darjeeling. Forty-one members were seized in other police actions.

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10 January

Burma: Bomb explodes on train minutes before its arrival at Rangoon's central railway station, killing eight persons and wounding at least 40. The Karen National Union is suspected.

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Pakistan: Police defuse powerful 65-kilogram car bomb near crowded apartment building in Peshawar. The homes of the Minister of the Northwest Frontier Province and an Afghan resistance leader are located near this area, which is also frequented by Afghan refugees. Authorities suspect WAD was responsible.

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Pakistan: Bomb explodes in an open field in Peshawar suburb when a child picks it up, injuring seven persons. WAD is suspected.

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11 January

Uganda: Rebels kill government official who was negotiating for release of three government ministers held since early December. The victim was kidnaped with the Cabinet officials but was released to act as an intermediary between the rebels and the Museveni government. The rebels killed him because they believed the official was spying on them.

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14 January

17 January

b1

19 January

Zambia: Explosion occurs outside African National Congress offices in Lusaka. Three persons were injured. No one has claimed responsibility.

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20 January

Italy: Abu Abbas, mastermind of the Achille Lauro hijacking, urges Italy to abrogate his life sentence.

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Pakistan: Police arrest three persons on charges of sabotage. One of the suspects confessed to receiving explosives from an agent of WAD and to being paid 6,000 rupees (about \$450) for each terrorist act committed. He claims to have planted explosives at public locations, including bus stands and banks. The terrorist also revealed to police the names of his accomplices, including a WAD agent.

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22 January

Pakistan: Demonstrators set fire to main office of Urdu-language newspaper Jang in Karachi, causing extensive damage to printing equipment. No group has claimed responsibility, but the Iranian-supported Movement of National Shia Jurisprudence or the Awami National Party are suspected.

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23 January

Pakistan: In local market in Quetta, 3.6-kilogram plastic bomb detonates killing two persons and injuring at least 20. Several shops were also damaged. WAD is believed to be responsible.

b3

25 January

Pakistan: Powerful bomb explodes at bus depot in Mingorah, killing nine persons and injuring 24, including a child. The bombing is the first in the vicinity of Mingorah since WAD initiated its terrorist campaign in Pakistan in the early 1980s. WAD is suspected.

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